

August 19, 1936, by Alaska Red Salmon Packers, Inc., from Carmel, Alaska, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On May 11, 1937, Alaska Red Salmon Packers, Inc., having appeared as claimant, consent decree of condemnation was entered as to portions of said shipments, the remainder was ordered exonerated and released, and the condemned portion was ordered released under bond conditioned that it should not be disposed of in violation of the law.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27168. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. Shields Fruit Co., Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. no. 38656. Sample no. 3031-C.)

This case involved apples that were contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On March 11, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Shields Fruit Co., Inc., Freewater, Oreg., alleging shipment by said company on or about July 9, 1936, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, from the State of Oregon into the State of California of a quantity of apples that were adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Extra Fancy Winesap * * * Shields Fruit Co., Inc."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, to wit, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On April 7, 1937, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27169. Adulteration of tomato pulp. U. S. v. Vallonia Canning Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. no. 38660. Sample no. 21497-C.)

This case involved tomato pulp that contained worm and insect fragments and evidence of tomato rot.

On April 21, 1937, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Vallonia Canning Co., a corporation, Vallonia, Ind., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about November 9, 1936, from the State of Indiana into the State of Missouri of a quantity of tomato pulp that was adulterated.

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed vegetable substance.

On April 21, 1937, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27170. Misbranding of canned tomatoes. U. S. v. Fettig Canning Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. no. 38673. Sample nos. 5347-C, 33901-C.)

This product fell below the standard established by this Department for canned tomatoes, both lots consisting of tomatoes with puree from trimmings, one lot being substandard in the further respect that it did not consist of whole or large pieces. Neither lot was labeled to indicate that the article was substandard.

On April 20, 1937, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Fettig Canning Corporation, Elwood, Ind., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about October 10 and October 17, 1936, from the State of Indiana into the States of Minnesota and Illinois of quantities of canned tomatoes that were misbranded. A portion of the article was labeled: "May-Flower Brand Tomatoes * * * Distributed by Marshall Canning Co. Marshalltown Iowa." The remainder was labeled: "Harvest Inn Brand Tomatoes Distributed by Marshall Food Product Co., Marshalltown, Iowa."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that it was canned food and fell below the standard of quality and condition promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture and its package or label did not bear a plain and conspicuous statement

prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture indicating that it fell below such standard.

On May 8, 1937, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27171. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 129 Pounds of Packing Stock Butter. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 38894. Sample nos. 30359-C, 30361-C.)

This product contained filth.

On December 16, 1936, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 129 pounds of packing stock butter at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 4, 1936, by B. F. Stewart from Cameron, Tex., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On April 3, 1937, no claimant having appeared, and the court having found the allegations of the libel to be true, judgment was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27172. Adulteration of canned tomato puree. U. S. v. The Sheridan Packing Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. no. 38662. Sample no. 12495-C.)

This case involved tomato puree that contained excessive mold.

On April 2, 1937, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Sheridan Packing Co., a corporation, Sheridan, Ind., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about September 14, 1936, from Sheridan, Ind., into the State of Kentucky of a quantity of tomato puree that was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Sheridan Brand * * * Packed By Sheridan Packing Company Sheridan, Indiana, Tomato Puree."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On April 16, 1937, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27173. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 63 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 38910. Sample no. 15936-C.)

This product was in part decomposed.

On January 5, 1937, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 63 cases of canned shrimp at Tampa, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 26, 1936, by Camejo Trading Co., from New Orleans, La., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Petit Rose Brand * * * Dry Pack Shrimp Packed for Camejo Trading Co., New Orleans, La., Lockport Packing Co., Lockport, La."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On May 18, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27174. Misbranding of canned tomatoes. U. S. v. 147 Cases and 14 Cases of Canned Tomatoes. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. no. 38911. Sample nos. 26360-C, 26491-C.)

This product was labeled to give the impression that it was an Italian product, when it was of domestic origin. A portion was short in weight.

On January 7, 1937, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in